

the highest incidence rate for health services and nursing and personal care facilities.

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Missouri, private industry, 2002

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}	Health services (SIC 80)	Nursing and personal care facilities (SIC 805)	Hospitals (SIC 806)
Total:	142.8	196.1	213.0	--
Nature of injury, illness:				
Sprains, strains	67.2	112.5	149.6	--
Part of body affected:				
Trunk	47.8	71.1	95.0	--
Source of injury, illness:				
Health care patient	8.7	75.4	84.5	--
Event or exposure:				
Overexertion	37.2	51.3	86.3	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than 0.5 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The occupation with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2002 was nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. There were 2,659 injuries and illnesses, which accounted for 9.92% of the total injury and illness cases in Missouri private industry in 2002. Most (99.6%) of the injuries and illnesses occurred in the services industry division.

MODOL-INF-20 (07-04) AI
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OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN MISSOURI IN 2002 IN HEALTH SERVICES, NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE FACILITIES, AND HOSPITALS

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Health services (SIC 80) was the (two-digit SIC) industry with the highest incidence rate of total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the Services industry division in Missouri private industry in 2002. Health services had an incidence rate of 9.5 (per 100 full-time workers). Nursing and personal care facilities (SIC 805) and hospitals (SIC 806) were the industries within health services that had the highest incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri in 2002. Nursing and personal care facilities had an incidence rate of 11.0. Hospitals had an incidence rate of 14.0. The incidence rate for health services was increased 43.9% above the 2001 rate and the incidence rate for hospitals was increased 72.8% above the 2001 rate. The incidence rates of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for health services, nursing and personal care facilities, and hospitals in Missouri in 2001 and 2002 are shown in Table 1.

Health services was the industry with the most total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri in 2002 with 19,100 cases. This was an increase of 46.9% above the 13,000 total nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases in 2001. Hospitals had the second highest number of total recordable nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases in Missouri in 2002 with 12,700. This was an increase of 86.8% from the 6,800 cases in 2001. Nursing and personal care facilities had 4,500 total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2002. This was the same number of cases as in 2001. The numbers of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for health services, nursing and personal care facilities, and hospitals in Missouri in 2001 and 2002 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Numbers and incidence rates¹ of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industry, Missouri private industry, 2001 and 2002

Industry ²	2001 Number	2001 Rate	2002 Number	2002 Rate
Health services (SIC 80)	13,000	6.6	19,100	9.5
Nursing and personal care facilities (SIC 805)	4,500	10.9	4,500	11.0
Hospitals (SIC 806)	6,800	8.1	12,700	14.0

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 200,000 where,
N = number of injuries and illnesses,
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

Nursing and personal care facilities include establishments that are primarily engaged in providing inpatient nursing and health-related personal care. Nursing and personal care facilities had high rates of injuries and illnesses nationwide in 2000. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) announced a National Emphasis Program to focus outreach efforts and inspections on specific hazards in nursing and personal care facilities.

Table 2 shows the numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics in private industry, health services, and nursing and personal care facilities industries in Missouri in 2002. The numbers for hospitals did not meet publication guidelines.

- All publishable injuries and illnesses in the nursing and personal care facilities industry occurred in women workers.
- Service was the only occupational group that had injuries and illnesses in the nursing and personal care facilities industry.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Missouri, private industry, 2002

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Health services (SIC 80)	Nursing and personal care facilities (SIC 805)	Hospitals (SIC 806)
Total:	26,802	3,948	867	--
Sex:				
Men	17,192	1,077	--	--
Women	9,530	2,871	752	--
Occupational Group:				
Service	5,146	3,049	738	--

¹ Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 3 shows the incidence rates (per 10,000 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by the highest worker and case characteristics in health services and nursing and personal care facilities industries in Missouri in 2002. These characteristics were also the highest in previous years. Incidence rates are also shown for private industry. The incidence rates for hospitals did not meet publication guidelines.

- Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness that had the highest incidence rate in Missouri private industry in 2002. Sprains, strains was the leading nature of injury, illness in health services and nursing and personal care facilities.
- Trunk was the part of body with the highest incidence rate in Missouri private industry in 2002. Trunk was the part of body affected that had the highest incidence rate in health services and nursing and personal care facilities.
- Health care patient was the source of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate for health services and nursing and personal care facilities in Missouri in 2002. The incidence rate for health care patient was 8.67 times higher for health services and 9.71 times higher for nursing and personal care facilities than for private industry.
- Overexertion was the event or exposure with the highest incidence rate in Missouri private industry in 2002. Overexertion was the event or exposure with